ETS AND ADULT RESPIRATORY DISEASE/SYMPTOMS

ADULT RESPIRATORY DISEASE

Several studies have examined respiratory disease and symptoms and their possible association with exposure to environmental tobacco smoke in adults. The studies that examined respiratory disease and symptoms in adults are contained in this section. For additional studies on adults, see the "compromised individuals" and "lung function" sections.

RESULTS OF SELECTED STUDIES: ETS AND ADULT RESPIRATORY HEALTH

Lee, 1986

Passive smoking was not associated with an increased risk of chronic bronchitis in the nonsmoker.

Koo, et al., 1988

Reported an association between respiratory symptoms in the mothers and the same symptoms in their children. Indicates that cross-infection is an important confounder of studies on parental smoking and childhood respiratory health.

Hole, et al., 1989

Reported an association between passive smoking and adverse cardiorespiratory symptoms in adult nonsmokers. None of the associations, however, were significant.

Koo, et al., 1990

With the exception of smoking by the father and the children's NO2 levels, no association was found between smoking at home and NO2 levels.